

An Information Disclosure Statement with Forms PTO-1449 was filed on January 31, 2000. Although the Office Action enclosed copies of the Forms PTO-1449, the Form 2 of 4 was not initialed by the Examiner to acknowledge the fact that the Examiner has considered the cited information. The Examiner is requested to initial and return to the undersigned a copy of the subject Form PTO-1449. For the convenience of the Examiner, a copy of that form is attached.

I. Objection to Claims

Claims 125 and 144 are objected to as containing informalities. In particular, the Office Action asserts that the word "saleable" in the claims is a misspelling of the proper word "sealable." Applicants respectfully disagree.

The word "saleable" in the claims is correct. The subject claims are directed to kits, and particularly to "saleable" kits, i.e., kits that can be sold. The word thus distinguishes over some combination of features that may otherwise correspond to the claim limitations, but which are not packaged together in the form of a saleable kit.

Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that "saleable" is correct in the claims, and the word "sealable" is not necessary. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the objection are respectfully requested.

II. Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. §112

Claims 6, 40 and 82 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, as being indefinite. In particular, the Office Action argues that the members of the Markush group antibiotics, antimicrobials, antiseptics, bacteriocins, bacteriostats, disinfectants and antibacterials appear to be the same and are synonyms for antimicrobial agents.

By this Amendment, claims 6, 40 and 82 are amended to clarify the Markush group. In particular, the claims are amended to delete references to antibiotics, antiseptics,

bacteriocins, bacteriostats, disinfectants and antibacterials, as these are covered by the term antimicrobial agents.

Accordingly, claims 6, 40 and 82 satisfy the requirements of 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection are respectfully requested.

III. Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. §102

Claims 1-4, 6, 10-13, 15-17, 20-23, 25-30, 33-36, 38-40, 43-44, 52-55, 62-82, 97-122, 135-137 and 141-143 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(a) over WO '598. Claims 1-4, 6, 10-13, 15-17, 20-23, 25-30, 33-36, 38-40, 43-44, 52-55, 62-82, 97-122, 135-137 and 141-143 are also rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) over WO '797. Because the disclosures of these references are similar, at least with respect to their applicability to the present claims, the references will be addressed together. Applicants respectfully traverse these rejections.

A. Independent Claim 1

Claim 1 is directed to a method of applying at least one agent selected from the group consisting of bioactive materials, flavorants, polymerization initiators, and polymerization rate modifiers to an applicator tip for an adhesive applicator, comprising: dissolving or dispersing said agent in a low boiling point solvent to form a solution; applying said solution to said applicator tip; and drying said applicator tip; wherein the low boiling point solvent comprises methanol. Such a method is nowhere disclosed in the cited references.

An aspect of the claimed invention is that while the various materials may be applied to the applicator tip in a number of different ways or in a number of solutions, the use of a solution comprising methanol provides a distinct advantage. In particular, as described in the specification, the present inventors discovered that the use of methanol, alone or as a component of a mixture of low boiling point solvents, provides an unexpectedly superior distribution profile of the material on, and within, the applicator tip. Specification at page 6, lines 2-6. In particular, the superior distribution profile allows a reduction in polymerization

time of the dispensed monomeric adhesive while avoiding tissue damage due to the highly exothermic polymerization reaction. Specification at page 6, lines 6-9.

The cited references fail to disclose applying the specified agents to an applicator tip using a solvent comprising methanol. At most, WO '598 discloses that "the applicator tip material may be porous, absorbent or adsorbent in nature to enhance and facilitate loading of the initiator on or within the applicator tip." Page 18, lines 34-36. The reference then discloses that the initiators "may be applied to a surface portion or to the entire surface of the applicator tip, including the interior and the exterior of the tip." Page 19, lines 15-18. Finally, WO '598 discloses that a liquid medium used to apply the initiator "may include non-aqueous solvents, such as ether, acetone, ethanol, pentane or mixtures thereof, or may include aqueous solutions. Preferably the liquid medium is a low boiling point solvent." Page 20, line 37 to page 21, line 4.

WO '797 includes substantially similar disclosures. See, for example, page 15, lines 15-18; page 15, line 35 to page 16, line 4; and page 17, lines 24-28.

Thus, while WO '598 and WO '797 disclose that a low boiling point solvent can be used, and disclose various suitable solvents, the references do not disclose the use of a low boiling point solvent that comprises methanol, as claimed. Accordingly, the references cannot anticipate the invention of independent claim 1, and the claims dependent therefrom.

B. Independent Claims 26 and 76

Amended independent claim 26 is directed to a method of making an applicator for adhesives, comprising: preparing a conduit for a fluid polymerizable adhesive composition operably connected to an applicator tip so that fluid flowing through said conduit also flows through said applicator tip, wherein an agent is included on or in said applicator tip, wherein said agent is selected from the group consisting of (a) a bioactive material that is not also a polymerization initiator or a polymerization rate modifier, (b) a bioactive material that is also

a polymerization initiator or a polymerization rate modifier, (c) a polymerization initiator that is not also a bioactive material, (d) a polymerization rate modifier that is not also a bioactive material, and (e) a flavorant, and wherein the agent is dissolved or dispersed in a solvent comprising methanol to form a solution, and said solution is applied to said applicator tip, at least when the agent is (b), (c) or (d).

Similarly, amended independent claim 76 is directed to an applicator for a polymerizable adhesive, comprising: an applicator tip attached to an applicator body, and at least one agent on or in said applicator tip, wherein said agent is selected from the group consisting of (a) a bioactive material that is not also a polymerization initiator or a polymerization rate modifier, (b) a bioactive material that is also a polymerization initiator or a polymerization rate modifier, (c) a polymerization initiator that is not also a bioactive material, (d) a polymerization rate modifier that is not also a bioactive material, and (e) a flavorant, and wherein the agent is dissolved or dispersed in a solvent comprising methanol to form a solution, and said solution is applied to said applicator tip, at least when the agent is (b), (c) or (d).

Accordingly, claims 26 and 76 require that methanol be used in a solution to apply the agent to the applicator tip, except where the agent is either (i) a bioactive material that is not also a polymerization initiator or a polymerization rate modifier, or (ii) a flavorant. Such a method and applicator are not disclosed in the cited references.

*adhesive
is bioactive* As described above, the cited references fail to disclose applying an agent to the applicator tip in a solution, where the solution includes a low boiling point solvent that comprises methanol, as claimed. Moreover, with respect to the embodiments of the claim where methanol is not required, the references fail to teach or suggest either applying a flavorant to the applicator tip, or applying a bioactive but non-initiator or -rate modifier to the applicator tip.

Likewise, the references also fail to disclose an applicator having such an agent applied using a solution that includes a low boiling point solvent that comprises methanol, as claimed. As described above, the present inventors discovered that using methanol to apply the agents produces a different distribution profile of the agent within the applicator tip. Accordingly, the claimed applicator, which either includes agents not disclosed in the cited references, or which includes agents similar to the initiators and rate modifiers disclosed in the references but in a different distribution profile, is physically and structurally different from the applicators disclosed in the cited references.

Accordingly, the references cannot anticipate the invention of independent claims 26 and 76, and the claims dependent therefrom.

C. Independent Claim 52

Independent claim 52 is directed to a method of making an applicator tip for an adhesive applicator, comprising: loading at least one active member selected from the group consisting of bioactive materials, flavorants, polymerization initiators and polymerization rate modifiers on an applicator tip prior to or during manufacturing of a structural material or shape of the applicator tip. Such a method is not disclosed in the cited references.

Claim 52 is directed to a method of making an applicator tip for an adhesive applicator, comprising: loading at least one active member selected from the group consisting of bioactive materials, flavorants, polymerization initiators and polymerization rate modifiers on an applicator tip prior to or during manufacturing of a structural material or shape of the applicator tip, wherein the applicator tip is formed of a reticulated material. The references fail to disclose at least the limitation that the applicator tip is made of a reticulated material.

At most, the references disclose that a porous material, which can be absorbent or adsorbent, is used as an applicator tip. The references fail to disclose that the applicator tip

should in particular be made of a reticulated material. Thus, the references fail to disclose each and every limitation of the claimed invention

Accordingly, the references cannot anticipate the invention of independent claim 52, and the claims dependent therefrom.

D. Independent Claim 135

Independent claim 135 is directed to an applicator for applying a polymerizable monomeric adhesive composition, comprising: an applicator body, and an applicator tip attached to the applicator body, wherein said applicator body is free of a polymerizable adhesive reservoir, and wherein at least one agent selected from the group consisting of bioactive materials, flavorants, polymerization initiators, and polymerization rate modifiers is present on or in said applicator tip. Such an applicator is not disclosed in the cited references.

WO '598 and WO '797 at least fail to disclose that the applicator is "free of a polymerizable adhesive reservoir" as claimed. Both references disclose applicator containers that contain an amount of adhesive material, that is applied to a desired surface by expressing the material through the applicator tip. See, for example, WO '598 at page 17, liens 25-37 and WO '797 at Figures. WO '598 discloses that the applicator can be, for example, a crushable swab applicator, a syringe, a vial, an adhesive gun, a pipette, and an eyedropper. See WO '598 at page 17, line 29; and page 18, line 18. WO '797 has a similar disclosure. See WO '797 at page 14, lines 34-38. Neither reference discloses an applicator tip attached to an applicator body that is free of a polymerizable adhesive reservoir, and where at least one agent selected from the group consisting of bioactive materials, flavorants, polymerization initiators, and polymerization rate modifiers is present on or in the applicator tip, as claimed.

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LWMB*

Accordingly, the references cannot anticipate the invention of independent claim 135, and the claims dependent therefrom.

E. Conclusion

For at least these reasons, WO '598 and WO '797 do not anticipate the claimed invention. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections are respectfully requested.

IV. Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. §103

Claims 5, 7-9, 14, 18-19, 24, 31-32, 37, 41-42, 45-51, 56-61, 123-134, 138-140 and 144 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over WO '598 or WO '797. Because the disclosures of these references are similar, at least with respect to their applicability to the present claims, the references will be addressed together. Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

A. Independent Claims 1, 26 and 76

Independent claims 1, 26 and 76 are discussed above. In brief, the claims are directed to methods of applying at least one agent to an applicator tip, methods of making an applicator tip, and applicator tips, where the applicator tip includes at least one agent selected from the group consisting of bioactive materials, flavorants, polymerization initiators, and polymerization rate modifiers. According to independent claim 1, the agent is applied using a solution of a low boiling point solvent that comprises methanol. According to independent claims 26 and 76, the agent is applied using a solution of a low boiling point solvent that comprises methanol in specified cases where the agent is other than (i) a bioactive material that is not also a polymerization initiator or a polymerization rate modifier and (ii) a flavorant. Such methods and applicators are nowhere taught or suggested by the cited references.

In one embodiment of the claims, the respective agents are applied using a solution of a low boiling point solvent that comprises methanol. As described above, the use of methanol provides significant and unexpected results over the disclosures of the cited references. In particular, the use of methanol, alone or as a component of a mixture of low boiling point solvents, provides an unexpectedly superior distribution profile of the material

on, and within, the applicator tip. See specification at page 6, lines 2-6. This different distribution profile, in turn, allows a reduction in polymerization time of the dispensed monomeric adhesive while avoiding tissue damage due to the highly exothermic polymerization reaction. Specification at page 6, lines 6-9.

In contrast, neither WO '598 nor WO '797 teach or suggest that any advantages could be obtained by selecting a different solvent to apply the agent to the applicator tip. At most, WO '598 and WO '797 disclose that a liquid medium used to apply the initiator "may include non-aqueous solvents, such as ether, acetone, ethanol, pentane or mixtures thereof, or may include aqueous solutions. Preferably the liquid medium is a low boiling point solvent." WO '598 at page 20, line 37 to page 21, line 4; WO '797 at page 17, lines 24-28. However, neither reference teaches or suggests that the use of methanol in particular could or would provide a different distribution profile.

Thus, while WO '598 and WO '797 disclose that a low boiling point solvent can be used, and disclose various suitable solvents, the references do not teach or suggest that the solvent methanol should be particularly selected, or that such selection would result in significant and unexpected results over the disclosures of the references.

In another embodiment of the claimed invention, where the use of methanol is not particularly required, the agent being applied is either (i) a bioactive material that is not also a polymerization initiator or a polymerization rate modifier, or (ii) a flavorant. WO '598 and WO '797 also fail to teach or suggest these limitations of the claimed invention.

As described in the Office Action, both WO '598 and WO '797 are directed to methods and applicator tips where a polymerization initiator or rate modifier is applied to an applicator tip. However, the references do not teach or suggest that other materials could or should be applied to the applicator tip. Thus, neither reference teaches or suggests that a flavorant could or should be applied to the applicator tip. Likewise, neither reference teaches

or suggests that a material, which is not a polymerization initiator or rate modifier, could or should be applied to the applicator tip.

In order to have rendered obvious the claimed invention, the reason, suggestion or motivation for combining the references or for modifying their disclosures "can not come from the applicant's invention itself." In re Oetiker, 977 F.2d 1443, 24 USPQ2d 1443 (Fed. Cir. 1992). That is, the motivation for combining or modifying the references can not be a product of hindsight reconstruction of the claimed invention based on applicant's own disclosure.

Such a hindsight reconstruction has clearly been made in the present Office Action. The Office Action asserts that the claimed invention would have been obvious based on a hindsight evaluation of the claimed invention and the cited references. Because neither reference teaches or suggests that a flavorant or that a bioactive but non-polymerization initiator or rate modifier could or should be applied to an applicator tip, the only motivation for doing so comes from Applicants' present invention. However, deriving the claimed invention in this manner is improper because the references, viewed by themselves and not in retrospect, must suggest the combination asserted by the Office Action. In re Shaffer, 229 F.2d 476, 108 USPQ 326 (C.C.P.A. 1956); In re Stoll, 523 F.2d 1392, 187 USPQ 481 (C.C.P.A. 1975). Here the references do not provide any motivation for modifying the references so as to arrive at the claimed invention; the only motivation for modifying the cited references in the manner asserted in the Office Action derives from the disclosure of the present application, which is clearly improper.

Accordingly, the references cannot have rendered obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art the invention of independent claims 1, 26 and 76, and the claims dependent therefrom.

B. Independent Claim 50

Independent claim 50 is directed to a method of applying at least one agent selected from the group consisting of bioactive materials, flavorants, polymerization initiators, and

polymerization rate modifiers to an applicator tip for an adhesive applicator, comprising: dissolving, dispersing or suspending said agent in a liquid medium to form a suspension or solution; combining said suspension or solution and said applicator tip in a vessel; sealing said vessel; applying one of a vacuum or pressure to said vessel to degas air trapped in said applicator tip; releasing said vacuum or pressure; and optionally drying said applicator tip. Such a method is nowhere taught or suggested by the cited references.

The method of claim 50 is directed to an improved method for applying the respective agents to an applicator tip. According to the claimed method, application of the vacuum or pressure results in air that is trapped in the applicator tips being degassed, or forced out of the applicator tips, and being replaced by the solution or suspension including the desired agent. This replacement of air by the solution or suspension thereby loads the material onto or into the applicator tips. Specification at page 11, lines 18-24. The claimed method thus results in an improved loading of the agent into the applicator tip.

In contrast to the claimed invention, WO '598 and WO '797 merely disclose that "the initiator may be applied to the applicator tip by spraying, dipping, or brushing the applicator tip with a liquid medium containing the initiator." See WO '598 at page 20, lines 34-37; WO '797 at page 17, lines 21-24. Nowhere does either reference teach or suggest that the initiator, or other instantly claimed agent, could or should be applied to the applicator tip by a method specifically utilizing vacuum or pressure to force the agent into the applicator tip.

As described above, in order for a reference to have rendered obvious the claimed invention, the claimed invention must have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art over the cited reference. The motivation to modify the cited references cannot come from Applicants' own disclosure. However, nowhere does either reference teach the use of vacuum or pressure to apply an agent to an applicator tip. Nor does either reference even suggest that

such vacuum or pressure could even be used. In the absence of any such teachings, the cited references cannot have rendered obvious the claimed invention.

Accordingly, the references cannot have rendered obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art the invention of independent claim 50, and the claims dependent therefrom.

C. Independent Claim 52

Independent claim 52 is directed to a method of making an applicator tip for an adhesive applicator, comprising: loading at least one active member selected from the group consisting of bioactive materials, flavorants, polymerization initiators and polymerization rate modifiers on an applicator tip prior to or during manufacturing of a structural material or shape of the applicator tip. Such a method is not taught or suggested by the cited references.

As described above, claim 52 is directed to a method of making an applicator tip for an adhesive applicator, comprising: loading at least one active member selected from the group consisting of bioactive materials, flavorants, polymerization initiators and polymerization rate modifiers on an applicator tip prior to or during manufacturing of a structural material or shape of the applicator tip, wherein the applicator tip is formed of a reticulated material. The references fail to disclose, and further fail to teach or suggest, at least the limitation that the applicator tip is made of a reticulated material.

At most, the references disclose that a porous material, which can be absorbent or adsorbent, is used as an applicator tip. However, the references contain no disclosure regarding the specifics of the applicator tip with respect to the type of material that could or should be used. The references fail to teach or suggest that the applicator tip should in particular be made of a reticulated material. Thus, the references fail to teach or suggest each and every limitation of the claimed invention

Accordingly, the references cannot have rendered obvious the invention of independent claim 52, and the claims dependent therefrom.

D. Independent Claim 123

Independent claim 123 is directed to an applicator for a polymerizable adhesive comprising: a conduit for a fluid polymerizable adhesive material; and an applicator tip operably connected to said conduit so that fluid flowing through said conduit also flows through said applicator tip; wherein said applicator tip has a gradient of a polymerization initiator or polymerization rate modifier disposed therein. Such an applicator is not taught or suggested by the cited references.

The claimed invention is distinct from the applicator tip disclosed in WO '598 or WO '797. In contrast to the claimed applicator tip that has a concentration gradient of a polymerization initiator or polymerization rate modifier disposed therein, the cited references merely disclose that an initiator can be applied to the surface or internal portions of an applicator tip. The references nowhere teach or suggest that the initiator can be applied to the bulk material of an applicator tip, such that a concentration gradient of the initiator is provided.

At most, the references disclose that the initiator can be applied in solution with a low boiling point solvent. WO '598 at page 20, line 37 to page 21, line 4, and WO '797 at page 17, lines 24-28. However, an important feature of the claimed invention is that the initiator can be applied in an anisotropic distribution or concentration gradient, rather than at a constant concentration, throughout the applicator tip. As such, a greater concentration of the initiator can be provided at either the front or back end of the applicator tip, to provide for more preferable mixing with and initiation of the monomer material. For example, the present specification teaches that a concentration gradient can be provided, that increases or decreases from the beginning of the applicator tip to the end of the applicator tip. Page 6, lines 25-31; page 9, line 28 to page 10, line 9.

Thus, the present claimed invention specifically provides for a concentration gradient of the initiator, whereas no such concentration gradient is taught or suggested by WO '598 or WO '797. While the cited references teach that the initiator can be applied either on the applicator tip surface or inside the applicator tip matrix, the references do not teach or suggest that the initiator can be applied inside the applicator tip matrix in a concentration gradient profile to provide improved mixing properties. In the absence of such a teaching, one of ordinary skill in the art would not have been motivated to modify the teachings of WO '598 or WO '797 to practice the claimed invention.

Accordingly, the references cannot have rendered obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art the invention of independent claim 123, and the claims dependent therefrom.

E. Independent Claim 135

Independent claim 135, discussed above, is directed to an applicator for applying a polymerizable monomeric adhesive composition, comprising: an applicator body, and an applicator tip attached to the applicator body, wherein said applicator body is free of a polymerizable adhesive reservoir, and wherein at least one agent selected from the group consisting of bioactive materials, flavorants, polymerization initiators, and polymerization rate modifiers is present on or in said applicator tip. Such an applicator is not taught or suggested by the cited references.

As described above, WO '598 and WO '797 at least fail to disclose that the applicator is "free of a polymerizable adhesive reservoir" as claimed. Moreover, both references likewise fail to teach or suggest modifying the disclosed applicators to arrive at the claimed invention.

Both WO '598 and WO '797 disclose applicator containers that contain an amount of adhesive material, that is applied to a desired surface by expressing the material through the applicator tip. See, for example, WO '598 at page 17, lines 25-37 and WO '797 at Figures.

WO '598 discloses that the applicator can be, for example, a crushable swab applicator, a syringe, a vial, an adhesive gun, a pipette, and an eyedropper. See WO '598 at page 17, line 29; and page 18, line 18. WO '797 has a similar disclosure. See WO '797 at page 14, lines 34-38.

However, neither reference teaches or suggests an applicator tip attached to an applicator body that is free of a polymerizable adhesive reservoir, and where at least one agent selected from the group consisting of bioactive materials, flavorants, polymerization initiators, and polymerization rate modifiers is present on or in the applicator tip, as claimed. Nowhere does either reference appear to teach or suggest that the applicator should be provided such that it is free of a polymerizable adhesive reservoir.

In fact, providing the applicators of WO '598 and WO '797 to be free of a polymerizable adhesive reservoir, would appear to be directly contradictory to the disclosures of the references. The references' focus upon applicators having an adhesive reservoir would not have led one of ordinary skill in the art to have removed the reservoir from the applicator. Nowhere does either reference teach or suggest how that applicator could be used in such an instance if the reservoir was removed.

Accordingly, the references cannot have rendered obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art the invention of independent claim 135, and the claims dependent therefrom.

F. Conclusion

For at least these reasons, WO '598 and WO '797 would not have rendered obvious the claimed invention to one of ordinary skill in the art. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections are respectfully requested.

V. Rejection Based on Double Patenting

Claims 25, 67-102, 125-134 and 144 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting over claims 1-50 of copending application serial

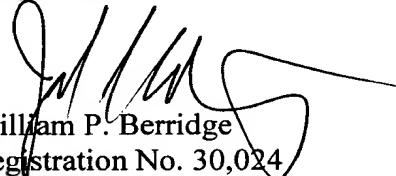
number 09/430,176. Although Applicants do not necessarily agree with the rejection, a properly executed Terminal Disclaimer is filed herewith in the interest of advancing prosecution. Accordingly the rejection is overcome and should be withdrawn.

VI. Conclusion

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, Applicants submit that this application is in condition for allowance. Favorable reconsideration and prompt allowance of the application are earnestly solicited.

Should the Examiner believe that anything further would be desirable in order to place this application in better condition for allowance, the Examiner is invited to contact Applicants' undersigned representative at the telephone number listed below.

Respectfully submitted,



William P. Berridge
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WPB:JSA

Attachments:

Appendix
Terminal Disclaimer

Date: July 24, 2001

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<p>DEPOSIT ACCOUNT USE AUTHORIZATION Please grant any extension necessary for entry; Charge any fee due to our Deposit Account No. 15-0461</p>
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APPENDIX

Changes to Claims:

The following are marked-up versions of the amended claims:

6. (Amended) The method of claim 1, wherein the agent comprises at least one member selected from the group consisting of ~~antibiotics~~, antimicrobials, ~~antiseptics~~, ~~bacteriocins~~, ~~bacteriostats~~, ~~disinfectants~~, steroids, anesthetics, antifungal agents, anti-inflammatory agents, antiviral agents, and antitumor agents, and ~~antibacterials~~.

26. (Amended) A method of making an applicator for adhesives, comprising: preparing a conduit for a fluid polymerizable adhesive composition operably connected to an applicator tip so that fluid flowing through said conduit also flows through said applicator tip,

wherein an agent ~~bioactive material or flavorant~~ is included on or in said applicator tip,

wherein said agent is selected from the group consisting of (a) a bioactive material that is not also a polymerization initiator or a polymerization rate modifier, (b) a bioactive material that is also a polymerization initiator or a polymerization rate modifier, (c) a polymerization initiator that is not also a bioactive material, (d) a polymerization rate modifier that is not also a bioactive material, and (e) a flavorant, and

wherein the agent is dissolved or dispersed in a solvent comprising methanol to form a solution, and said solution is applied to said applicator tip, at least when the agent is (b), (c) or (d).

40. (Amended) The method of claim 26, wherein the bioactive material is present and comprises at least one member selected from the group consisting of ~~antibiotics~~, antimicrobials, ~~antiseptics~~, ~~bacteriocins~~, ~~bacteriostats~~, ~~disinfectants~~, steroids, anesthetics,

antifungal agents, anti-inflammatory agents, antiviral agents, and antitumor agents, and antibacterials.

52. (Amended) A method of making an applicator tip for an adhesive applicator, comprising:

loading at least one active member selected from the group consisting of bioactive materials, flavorants, polymerization initiators and polymerization rate modifiers on an applicator tip prior to or during manufacturing of a structural material or shape of the applicator tip,

wherein the applicator tip is formed of a reticulated material.

54. (Amended) The method of claim 5352, wherein the reticulated material is formed by combining a precursor of said structural material with a basic agent to form said structural material that acts as a polymerization initiator or rate modifier.

76. (Amended) An applicator for a polymerizable adhesive, comprising:

an applicator tip attached to an applicator body, and
at least one agent bioactive material or flavorant on or in said applicator tip,
wherein said agent is selected from the group consisting of (a) a bioactive
material that is not also a polymerization initiator or a polymerization rate modifier, (b) a
bioactive material that is also a polymerization initiator or a polymerization rate modifier, (c)
a polymerization initiator that is not also a bioactive material, (d) a polymerization rate
modifier that is not also a bioactive material, and (e) a flavorant, and
wherein the agent is dissolved or dispersed in a solvent comprising methanol
to form a solution, and said solution is applied to said applicator tip, at least when the agent is
(b), (c) or (d).

82. (Amended) The applicator of claim 77, wherein the bioactive material is present and is selected from the group consisting of antibiotics, antimicrobials, antiseptics,

~~bacteriocins, bacteriostats, disinfectants, steroids, anesthetics, antifungal agents, anti-inflammatory agents, antibacterials, antiviral agents, antitumor agents, and mixtures thereof.~~